NEOTROPICAL MIRIDAE, LXXI: GENUS *CYRTOCAPSUS* REUTER WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW SPECIES (HEMIPTERA).

By José C. M. Carvalho,[1] Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The genus *Cyrtocapsus* was described by Reuter, 1876 (Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Förh., 32: 78) for *Capsus caligineus* Stäl, 1859 (Freg. Eug. Resa: 258) which is the type of the genus by monotypy. In 1892 (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 61: 393) Reuter described *C. femoralis* from Venezuela and found *Perithous pallipes* Distant, 1884 congeneric and conspecific with *Cyrtocapsus caligineus* (Stäl). Two other species were added later by Reuter as follows: *C. intermedius* (Acta Soc. Sci, Fenn., 36 (2): 1909) from Trinidad and *C. rostratus* (Ann. Nat. Hofmus. Wien., 22 (1): 1909) from Chile. Knight, 1926 (Bull. Brook. Ent. Soc., 21: 102) described a variety of *caligineus* which he named *aureopubescens* from Florida.

Recently while studying types in European museums, the author discovered the genus *Miccus* Bergroth, 1910 (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 54: 65) to be congeneric with *Cyrtocapsus* Reuter and the type species of the former, by monotypy, *Miccus elutipes* to be identical with *C. femoralis* Reuter, 1892. The species described Distant, 1893 (Biol. Cent. Amer. Rhynch. Het. I: 442, pl. 38, fig. 17) belongs to this genus as pointed out by Carvalho and China, 1951 (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist, ser. 12, vol. IV: 676).

In the present paper four new species are being described and their genitalia figured. A key for the species of the genus is also included. This study was facilitated by the collection of the U. S. National Museum and the author is indebted to Dr. Reece I. Sailer for laboratory facilities there.

Key to the Species of Cyrtocapsus Reuter

1. Femora (except base) and base of tibiae, black
marginatus (Distant) (Mexico)

Femora whitish, at most infuscate apically 2

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2. All coxae whitish 3
   At least the two posterior pair of coxae castaneous 7
3. First antennal segment black or castaneous; femora infuscate near apex ..... *haitianus* n. sp (Haiti)
   First antennal segment whitish; femora not infuscate near apex 4
4. Head strongly produced below eyes, seen from front the anteocular portion is one and two thirds length of ocular portion *rostratus* Reuter (Chile)
   Anteocular portion of head seen from front about as long as or shorter than the ocular portion 5
5. Embolium and outer margin of cunneus fuscous ferrugineous to rosy ferrugineous; second antennal segment reddish at extreme apex ..... *intermedius* Reuter (Trinidad)
   Anteocular portion of head seen from front about as long as or shorter than the ocular portion 5
   Embolium black; second antennal segment whitish 6
6. Second antennal segment longer than first segment *femoralis* Reuter (South America)
   Second antennal segment as long as first segment *nanus* n. sp. (Panama, Trinidad)
7. Anterior coxae entirely pale or whitish .... *caligineus* (Stäl) North, Central & South America)
   Anterior coxae infuscate or black at base 8
8. Second antennal segment 2.2 mm. long; anterior coxae white only at extreme apex ..... *andinus* n. sp. (South America)
   Second antennal segment less than 2 mm. long; anterior coxae white on apical half ..... *grenadensis* n. sp. (Grenada, Dominica)

Cyrtocapsus andinus n. sp.

Characterized by the color of the coxae, large size and male genitalia.

Male: length 3.0 mm., width 1.8 mm. *Head:* length 0.2 mm., width 1.0 mm., vertex 0.4 mm. *Antennae:* segment I, length 0.4 mm.; II, 0.7 mm.; III, 0.4 mm.; IV, 0.5 mm. *Pronotum:* length 0.8 mm., width at base 1.5 mm. *Rostrum:* length 0.8 mm.

Color: black; embolium, eyes, apex of corium and areolae of membrane, castaneous; antennae, legs and membrane, whitish yellow; sides of head and rostrum, sordid yellow; coxae castaneous (apex of first pair whitish).

Rostrum reaching the middle coxae; embolium incrassate throughout; pubescence of body fairly robust.

Genitalia: pygophore (fig. A) as illustrated. Right clasper pointed (fig. C) with a few setae dorsally. Left clasper (fig. K) strongly curved and pointed apically, with dorsal setae.

Female: similar to male in color and dimensions.

Holotype: male, Canete, Peru, V.17.41, C. P. Clausen col. (208), in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, Cat. No. 61993. *Allotype:* female, same data as holotype. *Paratypes:* males and females: Canete, Peru, V.17.41, C. P. Clausen col.; Lima, Peru (on leaves of sweet potatoes and beans), J. E. Wille, Lot. n. 43.1086; Canete, Peru, May, 5.42, E. J. Hambleton col.; Misiones, Argentina, H. L. Parker col.

This species differs from *C. caligineus* (Stäl) in the color of coxae (castaneous) and in the structure of the male genitalia. From *C. intermedius* Reuter it differs in the much larger size, in the color of pronotum and in the structure of the male genitalia.

Cyrtocapsus nanus n. sp.

Characterized by its short rostrum and short second antennal segment, the small body size and structure of the male genitalia.

Male: length 1.8 mm, width 1.2 mm. *Head:* length 0.2 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.35 mm. *Antennae:* segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 0.3 mm; III, 0.3 mm; IV, 0.6 mm. *Pronotum:* length 0.5 mm, width at base 1.1 mm. *Rostrum:* length 0.5 mm.

Color: black; eyes, extreme apex of corium and areolar portion of membrane, castaneous; head laterally and rostrum sordid yellow; antennae and legs, pale stramineous; coxae whitish; labrum reddish; membrane outside the areolae plae fuscous.

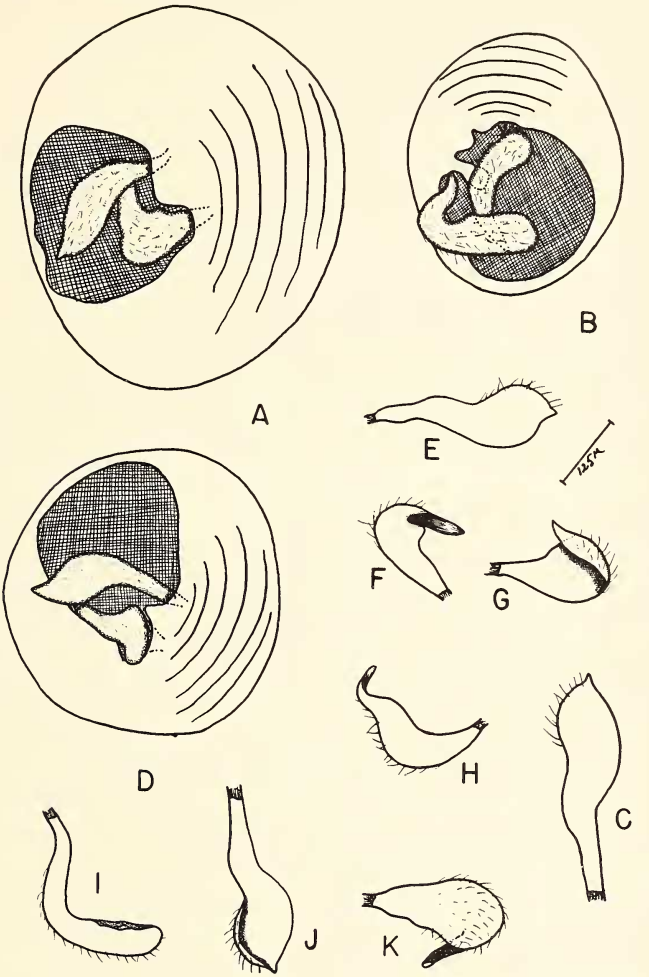
Species of very small size, the cuneus strongly deflexed, scutellum excavate at base; rostrum reaching very slightly beyond the first coxae.

Genitalia: pygophore (fig. B) as illustrated, the right clasper (fig. I) incrassate towards the apex which is blunt; left clasper (fig. H) curved and pointed.

Female: similar to male in color and dimensions.

Holotype: male, Summit, Panama, C. Z., IX.9.46, N. L. H. Krauss col., in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, Cat.

BULL. B.E.S. VOL. XLIX PLATE I



Cyrtocapsus nanus n. sp., B—pygophore and claspers seen from above; I—Right clasper; H—Left clasper. *Cyrtocapsus grenadensis* n. sp., D—pygophore and claspers seen from above; E—Right clasper, dorsal view; J—Right clasper, ventral view; G—Left clasper, ventral view; F—Left clasper, dorsal view. *Cyrtocapsus andinus* n. sp., A—pygophore and claspers seen from above; C—Right clasper, dorsal view; K—Left clasper, dorsal view.

No. 61992. *Allotype:* female, same data as holotype. *Paratypes:* 3 males and 5 females: Summit, Panama, C. Z., IX.946, N. L. H. Krauss col.; Ft. Clayton, Panama, XII.946, N. L. H. Krauss col.; Trinidad, Port of Spain, Oct. 1950, N. L. H. Krauss col., in the collection of the USNM and of the author.

This species is closest to *C. femoralis* Reuter, but differs in the smaller size, in the shorter second antennal segment and in the structure of the male genitalia. From *C. intermedius* Reuter, it differs in the color, in the smaller size and in the structure of the male genitalia. It takes its name after the noticeably small size of body.

Cyrtocapsus haitianus n. sp.

Characterized by its color, especially that of the first antennal segment.

Female: length 3.1 mm, width 1.6 mm. *Head:* length 0.2 mm, width 1.0 mm, vertex 0.52 mm. *Antennae:* segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 0.5 mm; III, 0.3 mm; IV, 0.6 mm. *Rostrum:* length 0.7 mm.

Color: black; hemielytra (except cuneus) and areolar portion of membrane, castaneous; membrane beyond the aerolae, legs, head laterally, rostrum and coxae, sordid yellow; antennae castaneous to fuscous (first segment noticeably darker); apex of femur with a small castaneous spot.

Rostrum reaching the middle coxae.

Male: unknown.

Holotype: female, Camp Perrin, Haiti, 1925, W. I. Hoffman col. in the collection of the U. S. National Museum Cat. No. 61995. *Paratypes:* 3 females, same data as holotype, in the collection of the USNM and of the author.

This species resembled *C. intermedius* Reuter and *C. andinus* Carvalho, but differs in the color of the antennae and in the spot of apex of femur as well as in the more castaneous color of hemielytra and pronotum.

Cyrtocapsus grenadensis n. sp.

Characterized by its color and structure of male genitalia.

Male: length 3.0 mm, width 1.3 mm. *Head:* length 0.2 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.39 mm. *Antennae:* segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 0.5 mm; III, 0.3 mm; IV, 0.6 mm. *Pronotum:* length 0.6 mm, width at base 1.2 mm. *Rostrum:* length 0.6 mm.

Color: black; hemielytra (except cuneus) and areolar portion

of membrane, castaneous; antennae and legs, whitish stramineous; sides of head and rostrum, dirty yellow; coxae castaneous (except apex of first pair).

Rostrum reaching the middle coxae.

Genitalia: pygophore (fig. D) as shown in illustration. Right clasper (figs. E, J), pointed, broader near the apex, with dorsal setae. Left clasper (figs. G, F) pointed and strongly curved apically, with dorsal setae.

Female: similar to male in color and dimensions.

Holotype: male, Dominica, W. I., R. G. Fennah col., 6.15.41, in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, Cat. No. 61994. *Allotype:* female, Mirabeau Est. (Windward Side), Grenada, W. I., H. H. Smith. *Paratypes:* one male, same data as holotype and one female, same data as allotype, in the collection of the USNM and of the author.

This species differs from *C. andinus* in the more castaneous hemielytra and in the structure of the male genitalia. From *C. caligineus* (Stäl) it differs in the color of the coxae and in the structure of the male genitalia.

A New Name for *Martia* Forel (Hymenoptera): Recently, Miss Ina Hawes, Librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. inquired if the ant name, *Martia* Forel, was not preoccupied. Upon carefully checking the matter I find that it is, *Martia* having first been used by Ragonot in 1887 as a name for a genus of moths of the family Phycitidae. The chronology is as follows:

Martia Ragonot, 1887. Diagnoses of North American Phycitidae and Galleridae, p. 18 (published by the author).

Monomorium, subgenus *Martia* Forel, 1907. Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 5: 20.

At the suggestion of my friend and colleague, Dr. Nicolas Kusnezov of the Fundacion Miguel Lillo, Tucuman, Argentina who has recently published a paper on this group (1952. Acerca de las hormigas simbióticas del género *Martia* Forel. Acta Zool. Lilloana (Tucuman) 10: 717–722) I hereby propose the new name, *Forelifidis* for these ants.—Marion R. Smith, Washington, D. C.